

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. AUGUST 28, 1862.

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NO. 30.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, by
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At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
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WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

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SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely.

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Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

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August 8, 1862.
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Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash, and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the execution that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

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We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work.

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

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Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

PHOENIX HOTEL,
(Corner of Main and Mulberry Streets,) Lexington, Kentucky.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased this old and well known Hotel, in the city of Lexington, and that he has taken charge of the same.

The House has recently undergone a thorough renovation; the rooms are newly and neatly furnished; and still further improvements will be made to render it in all respects worthy of public patronage, and an agreeable home to those who may avail themselves of its privileges.

Intending to devote his time and attention to the business, and to surround himself with competent assistants, together with faithful, polite and attentive servants, he gives the assurance to the public that no efforts on his part shall be wanting to make the old Phoenix in all respects worthy of its reputation in its palmy days.

Professions, however, are too easily and too frequently made to be of much value unless accompanied by corresponding acts, and he, therefore, only asks that the public may test the sincerity of his pledge by giving him a call. They will always find him ready to minister to their comfort in the best manner in his power.

Lexington, Jan. 10, 1862—W. W. WORLEY.

Frankfort Commonwealth copy to amonni &c., and change Lex. Observer and Reporter.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
PERSONS indebted to the estate of T. D. CARNEAL, deceased, are requested to call at the Farmers Bank and pay their notes. Otherwise it will be necessary to put these claims in a train for collection by law.

J. B. TEMPLE,
P. SWIGERT,
April 18—w&twm.

Ex'ts of T. D. Carneal.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST AND best assortment of CIGARS and TOBACCO ever brought to this city. A box of the cigars makes a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call and get them at [deed] GRAY & TODD.

J. W. PINNELL.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—West Side, Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860—tf.

JAMES A. HARPER,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
Main Street between Broadway and Mill Street,
LEXINGTON, KY.

HAVING secured the services of a competent Auctioneer, I am now fully prepared to give prompt attention to all Sales of Stock, Real Estates or Personal Property, either in the city or country.

N. B.—Consignments of all kinds solicited.

January 1862.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Justice, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1861—tf.

LYSANDER HORN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him will be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1860—tf.

JAMES SPEED..... W. F. BARRET.

SPEED & BARRET,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '61—tf]

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY,
SPEED & BARRET,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with SAMUEL B. SMITH,

of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the

practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED,

BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court

of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all

the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '61—tf]

For Sale.

A Negro Woman, a New Carriage, and

Jacks and Jennets.

I WISH to sell at private sale a valuable NE

GRO WOMAN, about 38 or 39 years old,

and healthy; a fine NEW CARRIAGE,

which was made in Salem, Ohio, and has never

been used; FOUR JACKS, one 4 years old next

spring, and the others younger; and FIFTEEN

JENNETS, of different ages.

Good bargains will be given.

now or w&twtf.

L. W. MACEY.

TAX PAYERS

WILL please take notice that their taxes

must be paid. Further indulgence cannot be given. You will please be ready whenever called upon by

R. E. Collins, on the south side of the county.

E. B. Innis, on the north side of the county;

J. A. Crittenden, for the city of Frankfort;

and I will always be found at my office to receive whomsoever may call.

H. I. TODD, S. F. C.

December 25, 1861—tf.

Notice to Trespassers.

THE undersigned having been greatly annoyed

by trespassers roving over our farms hunting,

cutting timber, pulling down fences, &c., we

hereby warn all persons from hunting in future

upon our respective lands, unless special permission is given.

J. W. Ransell, J. G. Yates, F. M. Taylor,

P. Swigert, F. M. Taylor, A. C. Taylor,

A. J. Julian, William Armstrong, William Hodges,

W. U. Williams, James M. Thompson, M. Taylor,

G. O. Crockett, William Taylor, [March 21, 1862—tf]

TAX PAYERS

WILL please take notice that their taxes

must be paid. Further indulgence cannot be given.

You will please be ready whenever called upon by

R. E. Collins, on the south side of the county.

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J. A. Crittenden, for the city of Frankfort;

and I will always be found at my office to receive whomsoever may call.

H. I. TODD, S. F. C.

December 25, 1861—tf.

Notice to Trespassers.

THE, the undersigned, forbid hunting, shoot-

ing game, and cutting trees upon our

premises, by

the 25th day of January, 1862.

JOSEPH TERRY, G. E. BOESELD,

JOSEPH PARSON, Wm. T. REDDING,

DR. J. R. HAWKINS, A. E. REED,

HUGH ALLEN, TALBOT CARRILS,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, February 1st, 1862.

ly

DENTAL SURGERY,

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

IS operations on the Teeth will be directed

by a scientific knowledge, but of Surgery and Medicine, this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient void of danger. All work warranted; the workman will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

Office at his residence on Main street.

Frankfort, May 27, 1862.

ROBERT J. BRACKENRIDGE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Short street between Lime-

and Upper streets.

May 28, 1862—tf.

JOHN RODMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY.

ROD and R. H. Buckley having formed

a partnership, will practice in the

towns of Scott, Fayette, Woodford, Franklin, Bourbon, Owen and Grant, and in the Court

of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort.

Jan. 28, 1862.

LAW NOTICE.

THOS. B. CLAY.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK

OF CLAY & MONROE.

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.

Address THOS. B. MONROE, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or CLAY & MONROE, office Short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,

has been engaged to attend to the unfinished

professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe.

Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860—w&twtf.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,

(SUCCESSION TO MORTON & GRIFFOLD.)

Bookbinders, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

HAVE constantly on hand a complete assort-

ment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical,

THE COMMONWEALTH.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1862.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the 37th Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 153.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to further promote the efficiency of the navy," approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section eight of an act to further promote the efficiency of the navy, approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be amended so as to read as follows: That the hours of labor and the rate of wage of the employees in the navy yards shall conform, as nearly as is consistent with the public interest, with those of private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the respective yards, to be determined by the commandants of the navy yards, subject to the approval and revision of the Secretary of the Navy.

[Approved July 16, 1862]

[PUBLIC—No. 154.]

AN ACT transferring the western gunboat fleet from the War to the Navy Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section eight of an act to further promote the efficiency of the navy, approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be amended so as to read as follows: That the hours of labor and the rate of wage of the employees in the navy yards shall conform, as nearly as is consistent with the public interest, with those of private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the respective yards, to be determined by the commandants of the navy yards, subject to the approval and revision of the Secretary of the Navy.

[Approved July 16, 1862]

[PUBLIC—No. 155.]

AN ACT to enlarge the Lake Superior land district, in the State of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the present "Cheboygan district" in the State of Michigan, lying west of Lake Michigan and south of the line dividing townships forty one and forty-two north, including Saint Martin's and the adjacent islands near the entrance to "Big Bay de Noc," now forming a part of the present Cheboygan district, and subject to sale at Traverse City, in said State, be and the same is hereby attached to the "Lake Superior district," and the lands therein be subject to sale and entry at the aforesaid land office for said district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

[Approved July 16, 1862]

[PUBLIC—No. 156.]

AN ACT to impose an additional duty on sugars produced in the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the duties imposed by the act entitled "an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and [to] pay interest on the public debt," approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, on all brown, muscovado, or clarified sugars produced directly from the sugar cane, there shall be levied, collected, and paid under the provisions of said act, upon all such sugars produced in the United States, a duty of one cent per pound; and such additional duty and the duty specified in the act aforesaid shall be levied, collected, and paid [on] all such sugars, not manufactured for consumption in the family of the producer, in the hands of the producer or manufacturer thereof, or of his agent or factor, on the day of the approval of this act by the President: Provided, That, within the States or parts of States declared to be in insurrection, the said duties may be collected in such manner and by such officers as the President may direct until the insurrection so declared shall cease or have been suppressed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to sugar manufactured from sorghum.

[Approved July 16, 1862]

[PUBLIC—No. 157.]

AN ACT to punish the fraudulent sale or use of postage stamps.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who shall wilfully remove or cause to be removed from any postage stamp or stamped envelope the cancelling or defacing marks thereon with intent to use the same or cause the use of the same the second time, or shall knowingly or wilfully sell or buy such washed or restored stamps, or offer the same for sale, or give or expose the same to any person for use, or knowingly use the same, or prepare the same with intent for the second use thereof, every such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of felony, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding three years or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both imprisonment and fine as aforesaid; and one-half such fine, when collected, shall be paid to the informer.

[Approved July 16, 1862]

[PUBLIC—No. 158.]

AN ACT in relation to the competency of witnesses, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the laws of the State in which the court shall be held shall be the rules of decision as to the competency of witnesses in the courts of the United States, in trials at common law, in equity, and admiralty.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of section twenty-nine of an act entitled "an act to establish judicial courts of the United States," approved September twenty-four, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, as requires in cases punishable with death, twelve petit jurors to be summoned from the county where the offense was committed, be and the same is hereby repealed.

[Approved July 16, 1862]

[PUBLIC—No. 159.]

AN ACT prohibiting the confinement of persons in the military service of the United States in the penitentiary of the Dis-

trict of Columbia, except as a punishment for certain crimes, and to discharge therefrom certain convicts by sentence of court-martial, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter no person in the military service of the United States, convicted and sentenced by a court-martial, shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, unless the offense of which such person may be convicted would by some statute of the United States or at common law, as the same exists in the said Districts, subject such conviction to said punishment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section eight of an act to further promote the efficiency of the navy, approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be amended so as to read as follows: That the hours of labor and the rate of wage of the employees in the navy yards shall conform, as nearly as is consistent with the public interest, with those of private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the respective yards, to be determined by the commandants of the navy yards, subject to the approval and revision of the Secretary of the Navy.

[Approved July 16, 1862]

See 2. And be it further enacted, That all such persons in the military service, as aforesaid, who have heretofore been or may hereafter be convicted and sentenced by a court-martial for any offense which it tried before the criminal court of said District, would not subject such person to imprisonment in said penitentiary, and who are now or may hereafter be confined therein, shall be discharged from said imprisonment, upon such terms and conditions of further punishment as the President of the United States may, in his discretion, impose as a commutation of said sentence.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That upon the application of any citizen of the United States, supported by his oath, alleging that a person or persons in the military service, as aforesaid, are confined in said penitentiary under the sentence of a court-martial for any offense not punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary by the authority of the criminal court aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the judge of said court, or, in case of his absence or inability, of one of the judges of the circuit court of said District, if upon an inspection of the record of proceedings of said court-martial he shall find the facts to be as alleged in said application, immediately to issue the writ of habeas corpus to bring before him the said convict; and it, upon an investigation of the case, it shall be the opinion of such judge that the case of such convict is within the provisions of the previous sections of this act, he shall order such convict to be confined in the common jail of said District, until the decision of the President of the United States as to the commutation aforesaid shall be filed in said court, and then such convict shall be disposed of and suffer such punishment as by said commutation of his said sentence may be imposed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no person convicted upon the decision of a court-martial shall be confined in any penitentiary in the United States, except under the conditions of this act.

[Approved July 16, 1862]

[From the National Intelligencer.]

English News.

The latest foreign arrivals bring accounts from Queenstown to the evening of the 3d instant.

A new steamer called "200" sailed from the Mersey for Nassau or Havana on the 23d ultimo and was supposed to be intended for the Confederates. After quitting the Mersey she awaited outside for a steamer, which conveyed to her a crew of fifty men. She is a powerful steamer of 1,120 tons. On the 30th July she passed into Holyhead, where for some reason, which is not explained, all the men left her. It is supposed that the object of the Tuscarora's cruise was to look after this vessel, and not the Merimac.

Gen. Blunt having found further pursuit useless, has sent his artillery and cavalry to Fort Scott. His infantry yet remain in the vicinity of Greenfield, where all at present is quiet.

In Arkansas Coffee and Rains have formed a junction, and are recruiting and reorganizing, evidently for further depredations.

Gen. Blunt's force is so disposed that it can keep close watch and speedily move to any point required.

With the exception of small roving bands, the State at present may be considered free from Confederates forces, though they are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to again swarm over it.

ST. PAUL, August 25.—A messenger from Henderson says the half-breed scout Frenier, would return to Fort Ridgely, and give in names. Such assurances and belief they can hold out, and can be no surrender without annihilation. The inmates know this.

Col. Sibley's force was at St Peters at 4 o'clock Saturday morning, fifty miles from Fort Ridgely, but he could not reach there before Sunday evening. Col. Cullen, with 700 cavalry was to strike across the country from Henderson, and may get there ahead of Sibley.

It is believed that the Indians will get information of the force advancing, and hastily leave the fort.

Col. Cullen writes that the further he advanced the news becomes worse.

All the inhabitants were flocking into the towns.

Hon. J. R. Cleveland writes on the 21st from Warkato, that he staid at New Ulm, last night, and saw a most horrible sight; one instance, he relates, where he saw eight bodies of stalwart men, with their throats cut from ear to ear. Their skulls were battered and limbs mutilated. He knew some of them well, as good citizens of Brown county. Our opinion is that not less than five hundred have been massacred.

Large portions of Blue Earth and Brown counties are depopulated.

The wheat was left unobstructed in the fields and owners flying eastward.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

TELEGRAPHIC.

[Special to the Louisville Journal.]

MADISONVILLE, VIA EVANSVILLE, }

August 26.

The guerrillas gave us a fight two miles from town to-day, in ambush by firing on our cavalry, which, after falling back, dismounted and drove them back a mile, where we waited for infantry.

After fifteen minutes' brisk firing the rebels broke and fled, being attacked by two companies of infantry. I would have surrounded the whole gang, but for the heat and dust, and having had a forced march, which totally exhausted the infantry.

The hills and woods prevented the use of cavalry. Five are reported killed and seventeen prisoners taken. Six of our men are wounded, two mortally. Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, 65th Indiana, commanded the infantry and Capt. Platten the cavalry. The rebel Johnson is reported to have fled to Hopkinsville to bring up reinforcements on their way from Clarksville.

J. W. FOSTER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—From information received from various quarters thousands of men have passed over into Virginia, principally from the eastern counties of Maryland. An entire company of cavalry left Montgomery county on the Potomac last week, and squads are constantly moving into Virginia.

Twenty-one prisoners of war and about as many prisoners of State have just been released from the old Capital prison on the usual conditions. Upwards of three hundred are still retained. Among them are Mr. Malbry, who had been discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance, but who was afterwards arrested for carrying the rebel mail from Maryland to Virginia, and Captain Matthew Clark of the former State, who was detected recruiting for the rebels.

The extensive prison in Georgetown is for deserters and stragglers who are from time to time returning to their respective regiments.

GREENVILLE, Mo., Aug. 26.—Since the battle of Lone Jack, Gen. Blunt, with a formidable force, has been pursuing the combined rebel bands under Coffee and Quantrell. It was expected they would form a junction with Haines at Greenfield and offer him battle. All hoped such would be the case, for Gen. Blunt had sufficient forces to dispel any feelings of apprehension as to the result being other than a victory for the national arms. The guerrillas would also have almost their entire strength in the engagement, and with their defeat and dispersion would virtually end the guerrilla raids in Missouri, but the rebel Raids was not at Greenfield.

The bands of Coffee and Quantrell fled to the Arkansas alone promised safety, and that was gained as speedily as possible.

Gen. Blunt having found further pursuit useless, has sent his artillery and cavalry to Fort Scott. His infantry yet remain in the vicinity of Greenfield, where all at present is quiet.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.
WILL WALLACE HARNEY, Editor.
THURSDAY..... AUGUST 28, 1862.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27, 1862.

Prayer by the Rev. JOHN N. NORTON, of the Episcopal Church.

The journal of yesterday was read.

PETITION.

The Draft Bill.
We will publish the draft bill on Friday morning. Any person wishing to have it will leave their orders at the counter, or with any of our reporters.

Our paper of today is given up almost wholly to Mr. Wolfe's resolutions and other legislative business. The subscriber will have better reading than we could write, and therefore no apology is necessary.

CLEAR OUT THE STATE.—The action of the Home Guards of Mercer and Boyle counties ought to be the key-note for every Kentuckian who has a warm heart beating in his breast. Guerrillas are leaving, or attempting to leave, at almost every point in the State, and by-paths that nothing but they or their prototype, the snake, could find. Catch them, shoot them in the brush, kill them like hounds; mercy and kindness to them is ruin to the rest of us. They belong to the basest and most disgraceful class of traitors, if we can dignify theft and cowardice by calling it treason. They are traitors and rebels against the United States. They are traitors to the State of Kentucky, and in contempt of the States rights which is the pretext for rebellion. They are traitors to the counties in which they live, and whose courts have only been negligent in not convicting them of some lesser crime than treason. They are assassins who would murder every neighbor, and make the war a planned system of private assassination.

They should be hunted by blood hounds, if necessary, and shot without mercy. Their exit from the State is the culmination of all the dishonorable and disgraceful acts that have given such a vitality to them as the worm that feeds and fattens on a neglected wound or a dead body. The home guards of every neighborhood should join whenever they hear of such a force near them and hunt them up. If they can surround them and take them prisoners, of course we would recommend making them take the oath and then letting them go, but if they can't, it would be well to "perforate" them; put in a leaden plug to stop up the channels of treason.

Let us then clear out the State. Send these men to Camp Chase or kingdom-come, just as they prefer or make it necessary, but send them some where. Let every neighborhood be on the qui vive. You will find little camps of Secessionists meeting at some particular village store, and will wake up some morning to learn that two or three of the attendants of these hopeful meetings have disappeared. As soon as you do that—go to your stable and count your horses. You will find the best are stolen by that base, robbing, thieving, plundering party that has made the knightly name of chivalry a word of dishonor and reproach. We say follow your horses, and if you happen to kill a horse-thief who pretends to be a Confederate soldier, let your bosom's lord sit easy on her throne. It is one of the ways of clearing them out.

We are speaking now of individual exertion; what every citizen is expected to do who calls himself not only a loyal but an honest man. We expect and demand that the military movements in this State shall be conducted with more vigor. We don't wish to see shoulder-strapped officers lying about hotels and gallant regiments wasting their time in and about camps. They should hunt up guerrillas, find something to do, and do it; and of all things, as they wear the colors and carry the musket, let them remember the one symbolizes the Union and the other was given to defend it; and you must load with bullets, and shoot bullets, and hurt somebody. If you don't—"I'd rather be a dog, and bay the moon, than such a Rorosa."

The rebels are carrying on their usual tricks of theft and murder. We learn by a letter from Clinton county, that a party of them went into Mr. Joshua Carter's stables to steal some horses, and when he interfered to save his property, these gallant and chivalric ne'er-do-wells shot him and his son down in cold blood. They were the only males about the place, but it is expected that these hero-thieves will come back at an early hour and kill the ladies, so that none may be left.

The Shelby News has an appeal to the loyal men to come to the support of its subscription list. It is an old and sterling paper, and faithful in the cause. We hope it will be supported. Each newspaper gallantly conducted in Kentucky, is worth a thousand men.

In the account we published yesterday, of the rout of the rebels on Shelby's farm, by the Home Guards under the command of Capt. Al. Chiles, we gave the name of the young man from Harrodsburg, that was killed, as Beatty; it should have been Petty, who is a son of the hotel keeper in Harrodsburg by that name.

THE SHELBY FAIR SERDADDELLA.—A friend from Harrodsburg has given us some additional particulars in relation to the mass that occurred on the Shelby farm, on Monday night last. He informs us that fifty prisoners and fifty-seven horses were captured; thirteen were wounded, five of whom are said to be mortally.

The last words of Mr. Van Buren were in response to his pastor asking how he felt in view of his approaching dissolution, when he answered: "There is but one reliance, and that is upon Christ, the true mediator for us all."

Mr. WORTHINGTON moved that the bill be rejected—yeas, 9; nays, 13.

Mr. WHITAKER moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until 10 o'clock to-morrow: rejected—yeas, 11; nays, 16.

The question was then taken on reading the bill a third time, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 15; nays, 12.

SENATE: MODERATION.

Mr. SPEED moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate rejected a bill from the House, repealing all laws allowing pay for scalps of wild cats, & wolves and red foxes; d—yeas, 14; nays, 12.

THE DAY.

Senate bill to dispense with the Military House: amendment concurred in.

House bills in the order of the day taken up and referred to appropriate committees. And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27, 1862.

The House was opened by Rev. JAMES M. LANCASTER, of the Catholic church.

The journal of yesterday was read by the

ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. BACHELIER reported and resolutions correctly enrolled by the Speaker and deli committee to be presented to for the signature of the Speaker.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WOLFE, chairman of the c on Federal Relations, offered the resolutions which were ordered to be printed, and referred to the same committee:

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky had under consideration a resolution proposed by the President of the United States to the Congress, for their adoption, the 6th day of March, 1862, to re-occupy the United States ought to co-operate in the

State which may adopt a gradual plan of slavery, giving to such States pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to cover the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system; and a resolution adopted by Congress in parturient, and said incommemoration, and we do it due high functionality, and to our constituents, who should make known the views we entertain on this important subject involved in his resolution. We do not doubt that the Legislature has the power to provide by law for the emancipation of the slaves in this Commonwealth: "All

the legislative power of the State is vested in the

Department of the Government, subject to

restrains, except such as are imposed by the

constitutional law, its own, wisdom, and responsi

tion." The only restriction upon the legisla

tion in regard to the emancipation of slaves, may be found in article 10, section 1, of the Constitution of Kentucky. It provides that: "The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of their owners, or without paying the owners, previous to such emancipation, a sum equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated, and providing for their removal from the State."

The President of the United States, and a majority of the Congress, propose to the people of Kentucky to adopt a scheme of gradual emancipation. It is not claimed by the President that Congress has the constitutional right to abolish slavery in Kentucky. The right to emancipate the slaves is admitted by him to be exclusively within the power of the State authority. The measure is however urged by the President with the earnestness which commands the respect of the Senate, and it is urged by him to the

Senate, that the scheme proposed by him is

an earnestness which disposes the deep conviction

felt by him of the importance of his measure

to the successful termination of the war, and the

restoration of the Union with all its countless

ties to the people. The President urges that

the leaders of the existing insurrection in Kentuck

will be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, or that all the

slave States, north of such parts, will then say

"The Union, for which we have strug

gladly, is dead; and we are to be

reunited with the rest of the Union."

He says if the war continues long, as

must, it is difficult to say when the measure

will be adopted; and second, that if not adopted it is

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will be adopted; and twenty-first, that if not adopted it is

difficult to say when the measure will be adopted.

He says if the war continues long, as

must, it is difficult to say when the measure

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

JANUARY 1, 1861.

ASSETS.
Cash on hand and in
Bank, \$28,334 11
Cash in hands of Agents,
and in course of trans-
mission, 62,600 82
Cash loaned on call, 30,000 00
\$121,929 00

Bills receivable for loans, amply so-
cured, 70,222 59
Real Estate, unencumbered, (cash
value,) 15,000 00

240 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford,
market value, 200,252 00
250 Shares Bank Stock in New York,
market value, 200,225 00
90 Shares Bank Stock in Boston,
market value, 107,065 00
400 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis,
market value, 40,300 00
300 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad
and other Stock, market value, 16,750 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent.,
market value, 65,500 00
State Stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Mich-
igan, Missouri,) 6 per cent., mar-
ket value, 36,625 00
22 Shares State Bank Wisconsin,
market value, 2,140 00

Total assets, 998,709 59
Total liabilities, 66,928 25

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on
Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Mer-
chandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other
kinds of property, can be effected in this Company
upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks
and security of Policy holders will admit.

J. M. MILLS, Agent,
May 18, 1861. Frankfort, Ky.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES MOORE, who killed and murdered Columbus Perkins, on the 1st day of March, 1861, in the county of Simpson, has made his escape and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the State of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Jas. Moore, and his delivery to the Jailer of Simpson county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 29th day of April, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:
Nat. G. GALTHER, Jr., Secretary of State.
Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

James Moore is 35 years old; 5 feet 10 inches in height; weighs 150 pounds; very red complexion; black hair; cross eyed, and rather intelligent and sprightly. (April 20, 1862-3m.)

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that ROBERT R. HARRISON, who killed and murdered William A. White, in the county of Warren, has since made his escape from the jail of said county, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Robert R. Harrison, and his delivery to the Jailer of Warren county, within one year from the date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 28th day of May, A. D. 1862, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:
Nat. GALTHER, Jr., Secretary of State.
Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Robert R. Harrison is about 5 feet 10 inches high; heavy set; hair, dark sandy; eyes, between 22 and 25 years; nose on one cheek bone; speaks distinctly and slowly; rather round-shouldered, and a stout healthy-looking man. May 30, 1862-w&t&w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that LOGAN LIGMAN, who is under indictment in the Rockcastle Circuit Court, for the murder of — Hickman, has made his escape, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said Logan Ligman, to the Jailer of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this the 5th day of April, A. D. 1862, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:
Nat. GALTHER, Jr., Secretary of State.
Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN ROBERTS, JR., did, on the 1st day of December, 1861, kill and murder one Daniel Brewer, in the county of Henry, has since made his escape, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JOHN ROBERTS, JR., and his delivery to the Jailer of Henry county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, the 24th day of December, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:
Nat. GALTHER, Jr., Secretary of State.
Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Robert is about twenty years old, blue eyes; fair skin; about five feet nine inches high, with a scar over his right eye, about two inches long.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Off. St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge. Jan. 3, 1862-w&t&w3m.

VINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
EVERY VARIETY, vintage, name, and quality, for sale at

GRAY & TODD'S.

SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES!! A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE

Is the only article of the kind ever produced which

WILL WITHSTAND WATER.

IT WILL MEND WOOD.

Save your broken Furniture.

IT WILL MEND LEATHER.

Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots, &c.

IT WILL MEND GLASS.

Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottles.

IT WILL MEND IVORY.

Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.

IT WILL MEND CHINA.

Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.

IT WILL MEND MARBLE.

That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.

IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN.

No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling, a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

IT WILL MEND ALABASTER.

That costly Alabaster Vase is broken and you can't match it; mend it; it will never show when put together.

IT WILL MEND BONE, CORAL, LAVA, and in fact everything but Metals.

Any article cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended.

EXTRACTS.

"Every housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue." — N. Times.

"It is no convenient to have in the house." — N. Times.

"It is always ready; this commands it to everybody." — Independent.

"We have tried it, and find it as useful in our house as water." — *Wise Spirit of the Times.*

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

\$10 per year saved in every family by One Bottle

of AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE!

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Very Liberal Reduction to Wholesale Buyers.

TERMS CASH.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers generally throughout the country.

JOHNS & CROSLEY.

(Sole Manufacturers.)

* * WILLIAM STREET.

Corner of Liberty Street. NEW YORK.

Important to House Owners.

Important to Builders.

Important to Railroad Companies.

Important to Farmers.

To all whom this may concern, and it concerns everybody

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

IMPROVED CUTTA PEDOE.

CEMENT ROOFING.

The Cheapest and most Durable Roofing in use.

IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

It can be applied to new and old Roofs of all kinds, steep or flat, and to SINGLE Roofs without removing the Shingles.

The Cost is only about One-third that of Tin, and it is Twice as Durable.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada, West Indies and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as FACTORIES, FOUNRIES, CECHEES, RAILROAD DEPOTS, CARS, and on PUBLIC BUILDINGS generally GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, &c., by the principal BUILDING CONTRACTORS and others, during the past four years, and has proved to be the CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use; it is in every respect a FIRE, WATER, WEATHER, and TIME PROOF covering for ROOFS of ALL KINDS.

This is the ONLY material manufactured in the United States which combines the very desirable properties of Plasticity and Durability, which are universally acknowledged to be possessed by GUTTA PERCHA and INDIA RUBBER.

No Heat is required in making Application.

The expense of applying it is trifling, an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished the same day.

IT CAN BE APPLIED BY ANY ONE, and when finished forms a perfectly FIRE PROOF surface, with an elastic body, which can be applied by Heat, Cold or Stove, SKINNING of ROOF BOARDS, nor any external action whatever.

Liquid Gutta Percha Cement.

For Coating Metals of all kinds when exposed to the Action of the Weather, and

For Preserving and Repairing Roots of all kinds.

This is the ONLY COMPOSITION known which will successfully resist extreme changes of all climates, for instance, when applied to metals, to which it adheres firmly, forming a bond equal to three coats of ordinary paint, yet much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG; and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of TIN and other METAL ROOFS, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

It will not CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER, AND WILL NOT WASH OFF.

LEAKY TIN AND OTHER METAL ROOFS can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, and prevent from further corrosion and leaking, THUS ENSURING A PERMANENT WEATHER TIGHT ROOF FOR MANY YEARS.

This Cement is peculiarly adapted for the preservation of IRON RAILINGS, STOVES, RANGES, SAVERS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., also for general manufacturers use.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT

For preserving and repairing Tin and other METAL ROOFS of every description, from its great elasticity, not injured by the contraction and expansion of Metals, AND WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER.

These materials are ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMATES, and we are prepared to supply orders from any part of the country, at short notice, for GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING in rolls, ready prepared for use, and GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT in barrels, with full printed directions for application.

LEGAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatheron, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,

Howard Association, No. 2, S. Ninth St.,

July 26, 1861-wy.

Philadelphia, Pa.

ments with responsible parties who would like to establish themselves in a business and prosecute business.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH.

We can give abundant proof of all we claim in favor of our improved Roofing Materials, having applied them to several thousand Roofs in New York City and vicinity.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,